



HISTORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

NEWSLETTER

III:1 - winter 1976

PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS: V

With this number, we begin the third volume of our (more or less) biannual endeavor. Without repeating old rhetoric, let us simply say that we still exist hand to mouth, and that we need everyone's cooperation both in maintaining paid-up subscriptions and in contributing material for possible inclusion in our pages. Beyond this general appeal, there are specific problems that require brief comment:

1. Business Office--The exigencies of academic mobility have made it necessary for us to change our business address. Until further notice, all correspondence pertaining to subscriptions should be directed to the secretary-treasurer, Robert Bieder, at P. O. Box 524, Latham, New York, 12110, U.S.A.

2. Changes of Address--To ensure continuity of your subscription, please notify us promptly of any change in your address.

3. Complete Sets of HAN for Future Library Subscribers--Because our copies of the second number of volume one are extremely limited, we are using them to maintain a small number of complete sets for libraries which may enter subscriptions in the future.

4. Other Back Issues-- All other back issues are available on a first come, first served basis at \$1.00 a copy, post paid. It should be noted, however, that the quality of our copies of Volume 1, No. 1 is not uniformly high.

5. Expirations--A red line across the end of your mailing label means that this is the last issue you will receive until we receive payment for renewal of your subscription.

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SOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

RECENT ACCESSIONS TO THE NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES

James Glenn
Smithsonian Institution

In the spring of 1974, the Newsletter published Curtis M. Hinsley's summary of holdings in the National Anthropological Archives that are of special interest to historians of anthropology (cf. HAN I:2). The following announcement is intended to bring to attention additions to the collections made shortly before and since Hinsley's article was prepared.

Among new collections established are records of the Society for Applied Anthropology. Materials received thus far measure only a few inches covering the periods 1945-64 and 1972-75. The Society's officers indicate, however, that they have succeeded in gathering several cubic feet of old records, and these will soon be sent to the archives. Homer G. Barnett, of the University of Oregon, has donated approximately 7- $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of material concerning his work among the Indians of the northwestern states and the people of Oceania. Weston La Barre, of Duke University, has donated three cubic feet of notes and manuscripts, most of which relate to his studies of the Kiowa, the Aymara, and peyote. Researchers interested in Professor La Barre's correspondence should contact the library of Duke University. William H. Crocker, of the Smithsonian Institution, has contributed materials relating to his study of the Canela of Brazil; and Dorothea Leighton, of the University of North Carolina, has sent papers relating to her part in the University of Chicago-Bureau of Indian Affairs Indian Personality and Administration Research Project of the late 1930s and early 1940s. The archives has also acquired microfilm copies of the professional correspondence of Franz Boas, the originals of which are in the library of the American Philosophical Society. Other materials include a set of letters from George Bird Grinnell to C. Hart Merriam, 1904-28; a large collection of glass photographic negatives, mostly of California subjects, by C. Hart Merriam; and diaries, notes, photographs, and other papers of A. F. Whiting, a government anthropologist in the District of Ponape in Micronesia from 1952 to 1954.

An important increment to the records of the American Anthropological Association are 1960-63 files of the Program of Visiting Anthropologists. Betty J. Meggers, the first administrator of the program, donated the files and suggests that they may represent a significant development during the period when anthropology in America expanded from concentrations in major universities to include programs in smaller institutions. Another addition to the AAA records are files donated by William N. Fenton that relate to the Committee on Anthropological Research in Museums. Included are minutes, correspondence, reports, and printed and processed material for the period 1962-73. The material relates to the status of anthropological research in museums and the committee's activities and projects to help define and stimulate legitimate museum research.

Other additions to existing collections include approximately fifty cubic feet of records of the River Basin Surveys, mostly photographic materials. The archives now has over 250 cubic feet of documents covering the period 1946-69 that reflect the history and findings of this large-scale program in salvage archeology. To the papers of the physical anthropologist Ales Hrdlicka have been added approximately forty linear feet of photographic material and a large bibliographic card file that is arranged by subject. A number of small increments to the records of the Smithsonian's Department of Anthropology include several catalogs of early private ethnological collections, correspondence and photographic materials of several early Smithsonian curators, and a small bundle of materials of the Department's Animal Products Section.

Researchers interested in the holdings of the Archives may find useful the recently published Catalog to Manuscripts in the National Anthropological Archives, G. K. Hall and Company, 1975. The cataloged manuscripts represent approximately one-fourth of the holdings. For specific information about the collections described above, researchers should write to the National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 20560. Since use of some of the collections is restricted, inquiries concerning their status should be made well in advance of visits.

FOOTNOTES FOR THE HISTORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

MORGAN, FISON, AND AN ABORTIVE FIELD EXPEDITION THROUGH POLYNESIA

Lewis Henry Morgan's epistolary relationship with the Australian anthropologist Lorimer Fison is well-known in the history of anthropology, and a portion of their correspondence has been easily available since 1930, when Bernhard Stern published "Selections from the Letters of Lorimer Fison and A. W. Howitt to Lewis Henry Morgan" in the American Anthropologist (32:257-277, 419-453). At that time, Morgan's letters to his Australian disciples were not available in this country, but by the later 1930's copies of these materials were obtained by the University of Rochester Library, whose permission to reproduce the following selections is gratefully acknowledged:

Rochester. May 15, 1877

My Dear Sir:

Our correspondence has reached the flagging stage, and I miss your letters which used to come with regularity. I suppose you are now at the Fiji Islands, and that you find less opportunity for ethnological work there than you did in Australia. But still you are in a great field because the work done to show the organization and plan of life among Savages has been so insufficiently done that one good observer can find enough to work upon in any part of Polynesia.

Since you left Australia I have heard two or three times from Mr. A. W. Howitt. He sent me last year a Report on the Geological Survey of a part of Australia in which I find he is a geologist by profession. I was quite interested in the work and in its high character. The English race in Australia is a repetition of the same race in America as represented by our forefathers, and they are meeting with a similar experience. It is the only race since the Roman, with the power and the faculty to organise and plant society. In the end they will repeat the Roman experience of taking possession of the greater part of the Earth. We feel competent to handle North & South America. And you are likely to hold and possess India, Australia and a good share of Africa.

My book entitled "Ancient Society"...has just made its appearance...and I allow myself to think it has some ethnological value. Whether anybody else will think so I cannot tell. It was a much greater labor to write it than the reader would imagine, particularly the part on the Grecian and Roman gentile organisation.

...A private scientific expedition round the world is to start from New York this fall to be (gone) about two years. It will have six or eight professors and about fifty students. Mr. Woodruff, a gentleman of wealth, is the originator of it, and goes with it. They go first down the American coast around Cape Horn and then to Valparaiso, and then from there westerly to the Papuan Islands. I presume the boat, a steamer, will touch at Fiji. I have asked Mr. Woodruff to take along my Schedules, and get the consanguinity of all these islands. If I see him again I will give him a letter of introduction to you. They will go to Australia, Borneo, and China. I wish you could go with them through these Islands. They return by way of Calcutta, Singapore and the Red Sea to the Mediterranean. The Professors are to make reports which will be published in due time. If you could join the Expedition and go through Polynesia you could take what schedules you have, and the new ones you could obtain, and thus utilize your past work and make a most valuable report. Keep this in mind. I will write to him on the subject, and urge him to give you a place among the Professors, which would give you a salary as well as a membership in the Expedition, and a publisher as well. Whether all this can be done I cannot tell. He make take an ethnologist and philologist with him. If he takes a philologist only that will leave a place open. I enclose a circular sent to me a few days ago which shows the general route of the steamer, etc.

Part III of my book is devoted to the Family in 5 chapters. I have reproduced the explanation of the origin of the system given in systems of consanguinity. I shall be glad to know whether you think my positions are sustained

by the facts. At the end of it is an answer to McLennan, author of "Primitive Marriage", who has attacked this explanation with heat and thus provoked a criticism of his book which otherwise I would not have made.

Rochester. July 14, 1877

My Dear Sir:

...A few days ago (Mr. Woodruff) called to see me on his way to New York, when the matter was again referred to. He said at once he would take (you) on and that it would cost you nothing, and he would see what better he could do. Three of the Professors, Philology, Architecture, and Anthropology, cover, after a fashion, "Ethnology"; but I told him it would require a specialist to do the work on consanguinity & affinity and the plan of domestic life of the Island Tribes, with some knowledge of the Polynesian languages. ...If his company fills up and he starts right he will be glad I think to make an arrangement that will be satisfactory to you. I told him you were on a Missionary's Salary, with a family to provide for, and that I did not think you would be free to join the expedition except at a salary. Thus the matter stands. I hope you will get a leave of absence and be ready to improve this opportunity, should it be offered to your satisfaction. Why not continue with the expedition to England if you join it, and make your report on the way? And then return by way of New York and San Francisco, which would take you through Rochester.

...(The) great desiderata are the forms of the family and the plan of domestic life of these tribes. The Polynesian system of consanguinity shows that the family was consanguine when the system was formed; but the family must have advanced into the punaluan form. You can thoroughly test this hypothesis by running out the group united to subsistence, and finding the limits of the theoretical groups which should be even larger. In sections where the Polynesian system verges upon the Turanian...you may expect to find the pairing family. Here the group united for subsistence would be still smaller. The work on the domestic life of savages and barbarians has been so imperfectly done in this respect that we know little about it. The evidence of communism in living appears at many points. It is here that we want thorough work. There is no one so well qualified to do it as yourself. The route of this expedition is through the places and regions where the evidence still exists, if anywhere. Groups larger than the man and wife with their children must be found in any village who live from common stores, and you have only to study the size and organization of this group united for subsistence to get the

run of their scheme of life. At the seaports, where intercourse with Europeans prevails, old usages may have been modified; but in the interior of these Islands which it is the intention of the expedition to visit, the real facts of their condition can be found. It is such a grand opportunity that I cannot express to you how anxious I am to have before the world the results of an investigation of these subjects, which you could make. I think the growth of the family is destined to be a prominent question in Ethnology for some years to come...

Yours truly,

L. H. Morgan

The Woodruff venture was conceived as a combination research expedition and floating college, with a faculty drawn from various disciplines and several major American universities. Despite the endorsement of Joseph Henry, Asa Gray, and the presidents of Cornell, Michigan, Rochester and Yale, the expedition was called off for lack of students. By that time, however, Fison had already indicated that his family obligations would make the project impossible for him. (Cf. Final Announcement of the Woodruff Scientific Expedition Around the World, Indianapolis, 1877; and other letters in the Lewis Henry Morgan papers.)

CLIO'S FANCY--DOCUMENTS TO PIQUE THE HISTORICAL IMAGINATION

THE FIRST AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Although many of our readers will doubtless be surprised to learn it, the American Anthropological Association which is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year is not the first organization to bear that name. During the first centennial year of American independence, the following printed notice went out from the Midwest announcing the formation of a new national society:

American
Anthropological
Association

Ashtabula, Ohio, U.S.A., October 1st, 1876

Sir:

Obedient to a call signed by several prominent scientific gentlemen, in conjunction with a committee previously appointed by the "State Archaeological Association of Ohio," An INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS assembled at Philadelphia on the 4th of September, ult. Gentlemen were present from various sections of the United States and from foreign countries; the latter being chiefly persons representing the different commissions connected with the Centennial Exposition.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, the President of the State Archaeological Association of Ohio. Prof. E. T. Cox, of the Archaeological Association of Indiana, was elected Temporary Chairman, and Rev. S. D. Peet, of Ohio, appointed Secretary.

Delegates reported from the following Societies: The State Historical Society of New Hampshire, the Natural History Society of Nova Scotia, the Academy of Sciences of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the Academy of Sciences of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Communications were received from the Secretary of the Congress International des Americanistes; from Senor Luciano Cordeiro, Secretary of the Geographical Societies of Lisbon and Portugal; and from various gentlemen of the United States and Canada.

An address of welcome was delivered by Prof. S. S. Haldeman, in the absence of Prof. Joseph Henry, LL.D., and suitable responses were made by Senor Castellani, of Rome, Italy, and Dr. Heinrich Frauberger, of the Museum of Industrial Art at Brunn, Austria.

A permanent organization was effected under the name of THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, and the following officers were elected:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. Charles C. Jones, Jr., New York City

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Col. Chas. Whittlesey (Cleveland, Ohio)	Maj. J.W. Powell (Washington, D.C.)
Prof. Spencer F. Baird (Washington, D.C.)	Prof. Charles Rau (New York City)
Gen. R. Brinkerhoff (Mansfield, Ohio)	Dr. Thos. E. Pickett (Maysville, Ky.)
Prof. E. T. Cox (Indianapolis, Ind.)	Col. L. J. Dupre (Austin, Tex.)
Hon. S. Murdock (Ia.)	

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Rev. S. D. Peet (Ashtabula, Ohio)

PERMANENT SECRETARY

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Prof. F. W. Putnam (Cambridge, Mass.)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Prof. M. C. Read (Hudson, Ohio)

TREASURER

Wm. S. Vaux, Esq. (Philadelphia, Penn.)

TRUSTEES TO SERVE TWO YEARS

Dr. S. S. Haldeman (Chickies, Penn.)

Dr. C. C. Abbott (Trenton, N.J.)

Maj. W. H. Dall (Washington, D.C.)

The opening address was delivered by the President, Hon. Charles C. Jones, Jr., his subject being "The Antiquities of the Florida Tribes."

During the session of the Association, the following subjects were discussed: "Ancient Trails among the Rocky Mountains," by N. W. Byers; "The Myths and Myth Makers of the Far West," by Maj. J. W. Powell; "Palaeolithic Remains in New Jersey," by Dr. C. C. Abbott and Prof. F. W. Putnam; "The Copper Relics of Wisconsin," by Jas. D. Butler; "Mounds and Mound Builders of the Mississippi Valley," by Col. L. J. Dupre;

"Ancient Earthworks of the Mississippi Valley," by Dr. M. W. Dickenson; "Antiquities at Porto Rico," by Prof. D. M. Gabb; and "Arrows and Spear Points," by Dr. S. S. Haldeman. Papers were presented by Rev. S. D. Peet, on "The Archaeology of Europe and America Compared," and "Sources of Information Concerning the Pre-Historic Races of America;" and by Dr. W. J. Hoffman, on "Various Customs of the Indian Tribes."

The Association adjourned on the 7th of September last, subject to the call of the President, at a time and place to be hereafter designated by the Trustees.

THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION has for its special object the study of the History, Conditions, Relations and Antiquities of the Aboriginal Inhabitants of North and South America, and the adjacent Islands, embracing their physical characteristics, religious conceptions, mythology, traditions; social, civil and political organizations and institutions, languages, literature, arts, manufactures, monuments and relics, modes of life and customs, migrations, origins and affinities, their trade relations, and the changes engendered by contact with European civilization.

The widest range of intelligent discussion will be allowed, and it is the object of this Association to stimulate inquiry and accurate research, particularly in partially known or unexplored American fields.

By judicious publications, this Association hopes to utilize investigations made on this continent, and by correspondence to secure the results of investigation in other continents. The co-operation of all persons and Societies interested in any of the subjects above enumerated is cordially invited.

The initiation fee has been fixed at five dollars, which entitles a member to a copy of the Proceedings of the late Convention, and of such bulletins or publications as may be issued by the Association during the year.

Application for Membership may be made to the Trustees or either of the Secretaries.

Of the time and place of the next session, due notice will be given.

Respectfully,

STEPHEN D. PEET,
Corresponding Secretary.

At this point, the local institutional structures of anthropology were perhaps not strong enough to provide the basis for a separate national scientific organization, and Ashtabula would seem to have been an unlikely center from which to organize it. Be that as it may, the Association must have died shortly after its birth, leaving virtually no trace. In 1878, when the Reverend Peet founded the American Antiquarian: A Quarterly Journal Devoted to Early American History, Ethnology and Archeology there was no hint in its pages that an American Anthropological Association had ever existed.

Although several of the officers of the first Association are recognizable today as anthropologists, most of them are not. Peet himself, the author of a five volume work on Prehistoric America (Chicago, 1892-1905), is barely mentioned in published historical accounts of American anthropology (cf. however, Thomas Tax, "The Development of American Archeology, 1800-1879," Doctoral Dissertation, University of Chicago, Department of History, 1973, pp. 303-304.) One exception is Robert Silverberg's Mound Builders of Ancient America (Greenwich, 1968), where he is described on pages 222-24 as "a member of the professional Establishment" and his journal (actually a personal organ) is misassociated with the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester. One cannot help wondering about the nature of the "professional Establishment" in later nineteenth century American anthropology, and about that fashionable concept, "professionalization."

Peet himself harks back to the old biblically-based ethnological tradition. One of his early articles was entitled "The Bible Narrative and Heathen Traditions: The Traces of the Facts in Genesis in the Traditions of all Nations" (I, #2); and in 1883 the American Antiquarian, as if to symbolize an underlying Noachian assumption, merged with the Oriental and Biblical Journal to become the American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal. Nonetheless, Peet did keep more or less au courant: Morgan's Ancient Society got a favorable review, though an attempt was made to reconcile its view of primitive society with the "patriarchal" notions of Mommsen and Niebuhr. Beyond this, Peet and the Antiquarian played a role in the exposure of the Davenport Conspiracy (cf. Marshall McKusick's book of that title, Iowa City, 1970, pp. 37-38, 64-66). Indeed, for many years his journal attracted a wide range of anthropological writers--a large number of Reverends and middle-western citizen-archeologists, to be sure, but also such men as Gatschet, Dorsey, Bandelier, McGee, Wake, Brinton, Hale, Starr and even Franz Boas (although perhaps significantly, no student of Boas' other than A. F. Chamberlain, who stands apart as the only Ph.D. of Boas' early stint at Clark).

By 1910, when J. D. Kinnamon, the dean of Benton Harbor College, had taken over as editor, the Antiquarian had lost virtually all pretense of speaking for any group that might be considered "professional", proto- or otherwise, and within three years it was defunct. But for a time in the 1880's it seems to have been the only regular anthropological journal in the United States, and even after the first series of the American Anthropologist began appearing in 1888, the relative "professionalism" of the two journals was not so disparate as one might expect.

Although there is perhaps risk that further research might be purely "antiquarian", it is worth considering the possibility that the study of "professionalization" would benefit by more serious consideration of some of the "losers" in the process.

BIBLIOGRAPHICA ARCANA

I RECENT GERMAN LITERATURE ON THE HISTORY OF ETHNOLOGY (PART TWO)

James Ryding
Freie Universität, Berlin

(This completed Mr. Ryding's two part bibliography for the German-speaking countries. We are extremely grateful, and earnestly solicit similar focussed bibliographies on other areas or topics in the history of anthropology.)

History of Ethnology, Including Scholarship in Austria and Switzerland

Ferdinand Anders. "Altmexiko und Europa im Licht der Ideengeschichte", Ethnologische Zeitschrift Zuerich (1970,1):11-40; surveys the European interpretations of the religious meaning of pre-Columbian Mexican art in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Urs Bitterli. "Die Beurteilung des Überseebewohners im Lichte physiognomischer Forschungen des 18. Jahrhunderts", Ethnologische Zeitschrift Zuerich. (1974,2):7-14; discusses attempts by 18th-century scholars to assess the importance of the physiognomic characteristics of non-European peoples.

Roland Girtler. "Die politische Struktur australischer Wildbeutergruppen und die sozio-historischen Bedingungen der auf sie bezogenen Theorien", Wiener ethnohistorische Blätter. 10(1975):23-53; subjects the changing theoretical interpretation of the political structure of the Australian aborigines to a "Kuhnian" analysis of changing paradigms in ethnology and of the socio-historical context of ethnologists since about 1850.

Roswith Hartmann discusses aspects of the history of ethnological linguistics in the following articles:

"Linguistik im Andengebiet: Geschichte und Stand der Quechua-Forschung", Zeitschrift für Lateinamerika-Wien. 4(1972); "A propósito de la nueva edición de la "Gramática Keshua" de Ernst W. Middendorf", Papers in Andean Linguistics, Vol. 1/2. (University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1972); "Aportes de algunos estudios a favor al conocimiento del quechua", Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia. (Quito), 57(1974):301-316; "En torno a las ediciones más recientes de los textos quechuas recogidos por Francisco de Avila", Actas del XI Congreso Internacional de Americanistas de Roma. 3(1975):31-42; "Un predicador en quechua del siglo XVI", Libro Jubilar para Jorge C. Muelle. (Lima, in preparation).

- Hans-Jürgen Heinrichs has edited and written an introduction to a new edition of Bachofen's Das Mutterrecht and compiled the anthology Materialien zu Bachofens "Das Mutterrecht" documenting his reception over the past century in a wide variety of fields including mythology, ethnology, literature and politics, (both volumes, Frankfurt: Suhrkamp, 1975).
- Hans Lang-Hembd. "Der Schweizer Indianermaler Carl Bodmer", Ethnologische Zeitschrift Zuerich. (1974,1):243-249; offers biographical information on the 19th century Swiss painter of American Indian subjects.
- Irmgard Moschner. "Zur Quellensituation des ethnographischen Pösch-Nachlasses. Ozeanien-Reise 1904-1906", Wiener ethnohistorische Blätter. 6(1973):43-59; describes the journals written during Rudolf Pösch's expedition to New Guinea and Australia and contains previously unpublished material concerning the Kai of New Guinea.
- Angelina Pollak-Eltz. "Woher stammen die Indianer Amerikas? - José Gumilla und das Denken seiner Zeit", Wiener ethnohistorische Blätter. 5(1972):21-30; looks at the explanation for the origins of the American Indians found in Father Gumilla's "El Orinoco Illustrado" (1741).
- Justin Stagl. "August Ludwig Schlozers Entwurf einer 'Völkerkunde' oder 'Ethnographie' seit 1772", Ethnologische Zeitschrift Zuerich. (1974,2):73-91; outlines Schlozer's proposals for a "Völkerkunde" and an "ethnographische Methode" to supplement universal historical study.
- Maria-Barbara Watson-Franke. "Interpretation und historische Ethnologie. Kritisches zu Fritz Graebner", Wiener ethnohistorische Blätter. 6(1973):31-42, discusses Graebner's views on interpreting ethnohistorical source material and compares these with the hermeneutic interpretations advanced by the Viennese School of Ethnohistory.
- Karl R. Wernhart. "Eine Wienerin in den Gesellschaftsinseln: Ida Pfeiffers Aufenthalt in Tahiti im Jahre 1847", Wiener ethnohistorische Blätter. 6(1973):61-90; discusses her ethnographic accounts of Tahiti and compares these to other travel accounts of the period.
- Ernst Winkler. "Über den Funktionalismus in Ethnographie und Geographie", Ethnologische Zeitschrift Zuerich. (1972,1):385-391; outlines the differing interpretations of functionalism in ethnology and anthropogeography.

Erich Woldan has compiled for the Wiener ethnohistorische Blätter several extensive bibliographies of European geographical and ethnographic works available in print dealing with Africa, America, Australia and the South Sea Islands:
 "Die älteste Literatur über die portugiesischen Entdeckungen und Eroberungen in Originalausgaben", 1(1970):5-13;
 "Die geographisch-ethnographische Quellenliteratur über Afrika des 15.-17. Jahrhundert in Originalausgaben", 3(1971):75-87.
 "Die erd- und völkerkundlichen Quellenwerke über das nördliche und östliche Sudamerika des 16. und 17. Jahrhunderts", 5(1972):73-84;
 "Die erd- und völkerkundlichen Quellenwerke über Ozeanien und Australien von 1523-1875", 6(1973):91-120; 9(1974):73-85; 10(1975):89-104.

History of Ethnological Museums and Associations:

Herbert Abel. Vom Raritätenkabinett zum Übersee-Museum. (Bremen, 1970); in addition to this survey a bibliography of Abel's articles dealing with more specific aspects of the history of the "Übersee-Museum" in Bremen is to appear shortly in his Festschrift, Jahrbuch der Wittheit. 19(1975).

Christian Andree. "Geschichte der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, 1869-1969", in Hermann Pohle and Gustav Mahr, eds., Festschrift zum hundertjährigen Bestehen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte. (Berlin, 1969-1971), pp 9-139; contains information on the founding, major activities, membership and funding of the association.

K. Krieger and G. Koch, eds., Hundert Jahre Museum für Völkerkunde Berlin. Baessler-Archiv, N. F., 21(1973); this volume contains a general history of the Berlin museum by Sigrid Westphal-Hellbusch (pp. 1-99) followed by histories of the collections in each of the thirteen departments.

Wulf Lohse. "Zur Geschichte des Hamburgischen Museums für Völkerkunde und Vorgeschichte", Mitteilungen aus dem Museum für Völkerkunde und Vorgeschichte Hamburg. N. F., 1(1971):53-61; surveys the history of the museum in Hamburg since 1928.

II RECENT WORK BY SUBSCRIBERS

(Inclusion here depends entirely on our being notified by the author. Please send full citation, or preferably an offprint.)

Banton, Michael, "Kingsley's Racial Philosophy," Theology 78(1975), 22-30.

Erickson, Paul A., "Racial Determinism and 19th Century Anthropology,"
Man 9(1974), 489-491.

....., "Anthropology and Evolution: a Comment on Wells,"
Isis 65 (1975), 96-97.

Nye, Robert A., The Origins of Crowd Psychology: Gustave LeBon and the Crisis of Mass Democracy in the Third Republic (London and Beverly Hills, Sage Publications, 1975).

Ryding, James N., "Alternatives in Nineteenth-Century German Ethnology: A Case Study in the Sociology of Science," Sociologus 25 (1975), 1-28

Thoresen, Timothy, "Paying the Piper and Calling the Tune: The Beginnings of Academic Anthropology in California," Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences 11(1975), 257-275.

Thoresen, T. (ed.) Toward a Science of Man: Essays in the History of Anthropology (The Hague: Mouton, 1975), a volume in the series World Anthropology, contains a number of papers from the 1973 ICAES session (cf. HAN I:1)

III ANTHROPOLOGY IN ROMANIA

..... Noesis: Travaux du Comité Roumain d'Histoire et de Philosophie des Sciences (Vol. I, Bucharest, 1973) contains five articles on the development of anthropology in Romania.

IV ANTHROPOLOGY IN CANADA

The third number of volume 12 of the Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology (1975) is devoted in part to a "Symposium on the History of Canadian Anthropology." A brief introduction by Michael Ames and Richard Preston attacks the myth that there is no independent institutionalized tradition of anthropological work in Canada. Four articles, drawn from two previous CSAA symposia on the history of Canadian anthropology (at St. Johns, 1971 and Toronto, 1974--cf. HAN I:2) are devoted to the ethnography of specific groups: C. A. Bishop on the Eastern Subarctic; David Damas on the Central Eskimo; R. J. Preston on the Eastern Cree-Montagnais-Naskapi; and Richard Slobodin on Subarctic Athapaskans.

V RECENT DISSERTATIONS

Lyons, Andrew P. (D. Phil, University of Oxford, 1974) "The Question of Race in Anthropology from the Time of J. F. Blumenbach to that of Franz Boas".

Poor, Robert M. (M. A., anthropology, University of Nevada, Reno, 1975)
 "Washington Matthews: An Intellectual Biography".

Quade, Lawrence G. (Ph.D., University of Kansas, 1971)
 "American Physical Anthropology: A Historical Perspective."

Schoettler, Gail Sinton (Ph.D., history, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1975)
 "The Changing Dimensions of African Historiography"---including treatments of Blyden, Dubois, Johnston, Kingsley, Delafosse, Coupland, Deschamps, Fage, Oliver, Davidson, Ajayi, Dike, Vansina, Ogot, Diop, Suret-Canale, Rodney, and Ranger.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

I. RESEARCH NOTES

Simon Messing, Southern Connecticut State College, is working on "The 'Kulturkreis' Theory of the Effects of Migration on Cultural Development."

Arnold R. Pilling, Wayne State University, is compiling a listing of portraits of anthropologists.

Robert E. Bieder, Center for the History of the American Indian, the Newberry Library, is at work on a study of the American Indian in the development of American anthropology (ethnology), from 1780 to 1880. The study will focus on the works of T. Jefferson, B. S. Barton, A. Gallatin, S. G. Morton, E. G. Squier, H. R. Schoolcraft, and L. H. Morgan.

II. DISSERTATIONS IN PROGRESS

Edwin Lyon, Department of History, L. S. U., is working on a doctoral dissertation "WPA Archeology in the Southeast," based on the papers of Frank Setzler, W. D. Strong, and Matthew Stirling, as well as archival materials in the National Archives, the National Anthropological Archives, and the National Research Council.

Joseph C. Porter, Department of History, University of Texas at Austin, is doing a doctoral dissertation on the career of Captain John G. Bourke, soldier and ethnologist in the American Southwest, including Bourke's relations with Powell, Putnam, Dorsey, Cushing and Bandelier, and his role in the American Folklore Society, which he served as president.

Frank Spencer, Department of Anthropology, University of Michigan, is doing a doctoral dissertation on the role of Aleš Hrdlička (1869-1943) in the theoretical and institutional development of American physical anthropology.

Rebecca Hancock Welch, George Washington University, is doing a doctoral dissertation on "Alice Cunningham Fletcher, 1838-1923: Anthropologist and Social Reformer", drawing on the Fletcher papers in the National Anthropological Archives and various other archival sources.

III. QUERIES

A comprehensive edition of the letters of Charles Darwin is being planned with the sponsorship of the A.C.L.S. and with support from the N.E.H. and the N.S.F. The edition will be arranged chronologically and will include letters to Darwin as well as those from him. It is hoped that librarians, collectors, scholars, antiquarian booksellers, and others with knowledge of Darwiniana will feel disposed to contribute their help to this project. Please direct all correspondence to Frederick Burkhardt, R.F.D. 1, Bennington, VT. 05201, or to Sydney Smith, St. Catherine's Coll., Cambridge CB2 1RL, England.

Phillip Mattson, of the Wilhelm von Humboldt Correspondence Archive, wishes to know of scholars who are presently engaged in research on early American philologists, particularly of Indian languages. Since Humboldt's correspondence on linguistic questions was worldwide, Mattson believes that the papers of such philologists could contain letters from Humboldt. Mattson also wishes to know of scholars working on Mexican (Aztec, etc.) or South American Indian tongues. Mattson's address is Wilhelm von Humboldt-Briefarchiv, D-69 Heidelberg, Postfach 10 57 60, West Germany.

GLEANINGS FROM ACADEMIC GATHERINGS

American Anthropological Association 1975---The meetings in San Francisco included four panels of interest to our readers:

"Cultural Anthropology: History and Theory" (#212) included papers by Ed Ottonello (UCD), "From Particularism to Cultural Materialism"; Charles Kaut (Virginia), "Revisiting and Rethinking Radcliffe-Brown"; Timothy Thoresen (UCB), "The Territorial Imperative: Social Process in the Ethnology of California, 1899-1917".

"The History of Anthropology" (#512) included papers by Patrick McKim (Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo), "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Darwinism"; Arthur Vidich, (New School) "The Culture Concept in Anthropology"; George Stocking (Chicago), "Sex and Aggression in Savage Society: Malinowski's Diaries"; Herman Konrad (Calgary), "Anthropologists as Spies"; and A. E. Rogge (Arizona) "Through a Glass Darkly; a Look at Academic Anthropology."

"National Styles in the Development and Profession of Anthropology" (#816) organized by Charles Frantz (SUNY, Buffalo), included papers by Brian Du Toit on the Netherlands, Michael Kenny on Great Britain, Peter Carstens on South Africa, Charles Frantz on the United States, Mario Zamora on the Philippines, Hiroshi Wagatsuma on Japan, David Maybury-Lewis on Brazil, James Patterson on Romania, Stephen Dunn on the Soviet Union, and Andris Skreija on Poland.

Finally, the "Tribute to A.I. Hallowell" included papers by Joan D. Koss (UCSF), "Hallowell's Contributions to Psychiatric and Medical Anthropology"; Leonard Glick (Hampshire), "Cultural Spectacles: Natural History and the Origin of Psychological Anthropology", and Regna Darnell (Alberta), "From Trait Distribution to Cultural Integration: Contributions of A. I. Hallowell."

American Anthropological Association 1974—Belatedly, we call attention to the symposium organized by Andrew Lyons and Dorothy Hammond on "Racial Myths in the Science of Man", which included papers by Lydia Black on race in Soviet anthropology; by K. A. R. Kennedy on changing views of race in human biology; by Alta Jablow and Dorothy Hammond on "Racial Images in British African Studies"; by Andrew Lyons on "Racial Myths and Diffusionist Anthropology"; by Harriet Lyons on "The Image of the Jew in Early Anthropology"; and by Olaf Prufer on the role of the S. S. in the direction of anthropological studies in the Universities of Nazi Germany.

History of Science Society 1975—The meetings in Atlanta included two papers of interest: K.E.O. Kupperman (Cambridge University), "English Anthropology and America, 1583-1640"; and Paul Erickson (Saint Mary's University), "Phrenology and Physical Anthropology: The George Combe Connection".

IVth International Congress on the Enlightenment—The meetings in 1975 at Yale included three workshops with relevant papers:

"The Image of North America in the Enlightenment", organized by René Pomeau (Université de Paris-Sorbonne), included papers on "L'exotisme américain sur la scène française au XVIII^e siècle" by Pierre Peyronet (Collège d'Enseignement secondaire, Paris); "The Changing Images of America Among European Reading Audiences in the 18th Century" by Peter Boerner (Indiana University); "Les Lettres édifiantes et curieuses et l'état de guerre en Amérique" by Jean Roussel (Université d'Angers); "Discours ethnologique et discours historique: le texte de Lafitau" by Michèle Duchet (Ecole Normale Supérieure de Fontenay).

"The Exotic: Myths of the Other", organized by Béatrice Didier (Université de Paris VIII), included papers on "L'exotisme et la mise en question du système familial dans le roman français à la fin du XVIII^e siècle" by Béatrice Didier; "Image de l'autre et de soi-même dans le discours ethnologique au XVIII^e siècle" by Roger Mercier (Université de Lille III); "Le Comte de Caylus et l'Orient, ou la littérature aux prises avec le Meme et l'Autre" by Raymonde Robert (Université de Nancy II).

"Linguistics and Anthropology", organized by Robert Wokler (Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge), included papers on "Condillac's Speechless Statue" by Hans Aarsleff (Princeton University); "La Communication impossible: Le Meme, l'étrange et l'autre dans les "Nouveaux Voyages" de La Fontaine" by Claude Rigault (Université Laval); "Tyson and Buffon on the Orang-utan" by Robert Wokler.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

The Anthropological Society of Washington announced as the topic for this year's lecture series, "Anthropology In and Of the Nation's Capital." Papers so far presented relating to the history of anthropology are: "Henry R. Schoolcraft: Early Applied Anthropologist," by Robert E. Bieder (Newberry Library); and "Thomas McKenney: First Indian Commissioner," by Herman Viola (Anthropology Archives).

A seminar, "History of Social Science and Social Science History: Problems and Prospects in the History of Anthropology," will be presented at the conference "The Scope and Practice of Social Science History," to be held April 23-24 at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, under the auspices of the Social Science History Association. Chairing this seminar will be George Stocking and Robert Bieder. It will have a three part focus: the relation of history of anthropology to the social sciences, discussion of ongoing research, and research possibilities in the history of anthropology. Details for the conference are available from Professor Edward T. Gargan, History Department, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

The Conference on "The Life Sciences 1750-1850" to be held at Cambridge University this March under the auspices of the British Society for the History of Science will include a section on anthropology and human biology, with papers by William Bynum and Robert Wokler.

The XVth International Congress of the History of Science, Edinburgh, August 10-19, 1977, will include a sectional meeting on the "History of the Sciences of Man". Correspondence regarding proposed papers should be directed to Dr. Roger Smith, Department of History, University of Lancaster, Bailrigg, Lancaster, LA1 4YW, England.